Digital signal Processing

"DSP"

signal Processing

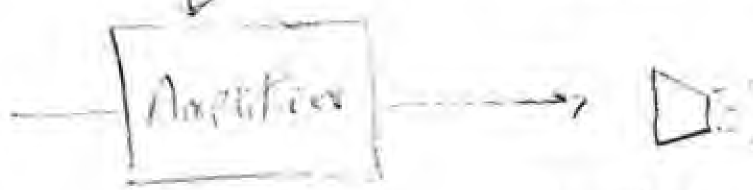
Analog ~~[illegible]~~ | Digital

a)

Analog system

high sound

low sound signal



Analog I/P signal

Analogue o/P signal

noisy image signal

improved image signal

(Digital i/P signal)

(Digital o/P signal)

Digital

→ Advantage of DSP

① more flexible.

② more Accurate.

③ easy to store.

④ easy to update.

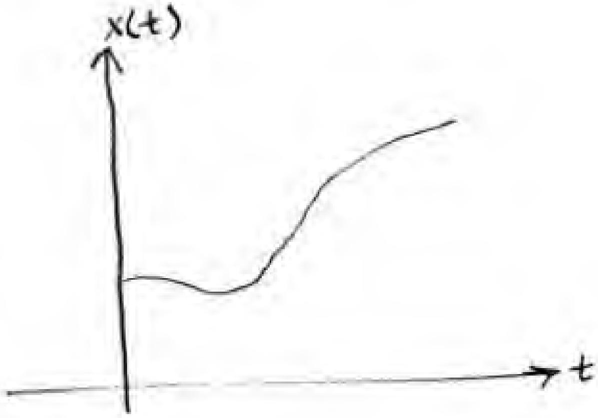
* The Basic of DSP

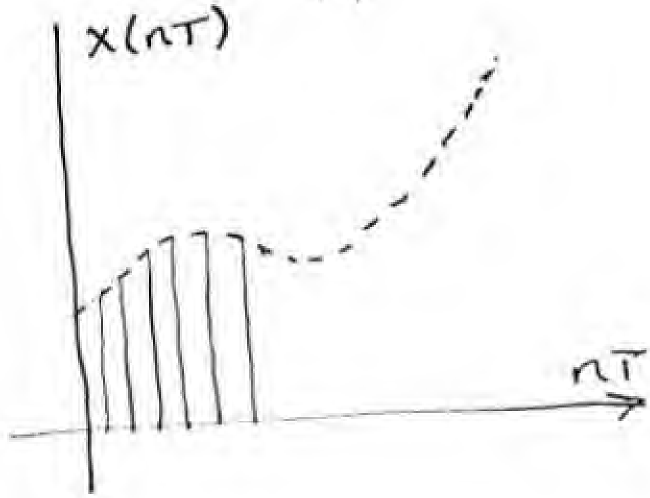
A/D → Analog to Digital Converter.

D/A → Digital to Analog Converter.

A/D ≡ Sampler

Analog Digital





$T \Rightarrow$ Sampling time

$n \Rightarrow$ Sampling no. $(n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots)$

عدد التقاطيع

← ال (Sampler) لو زاد هيزيد معدل التقطيع ~~هيقلل~~ هيقدر يعطي إشارة ~~صحيحة تماماً~~ وتزيد ال (Accuracy) ولكنه ~~[illegible]~~ سيحتاج إمكانيات أعلى.

~~Assume T~~

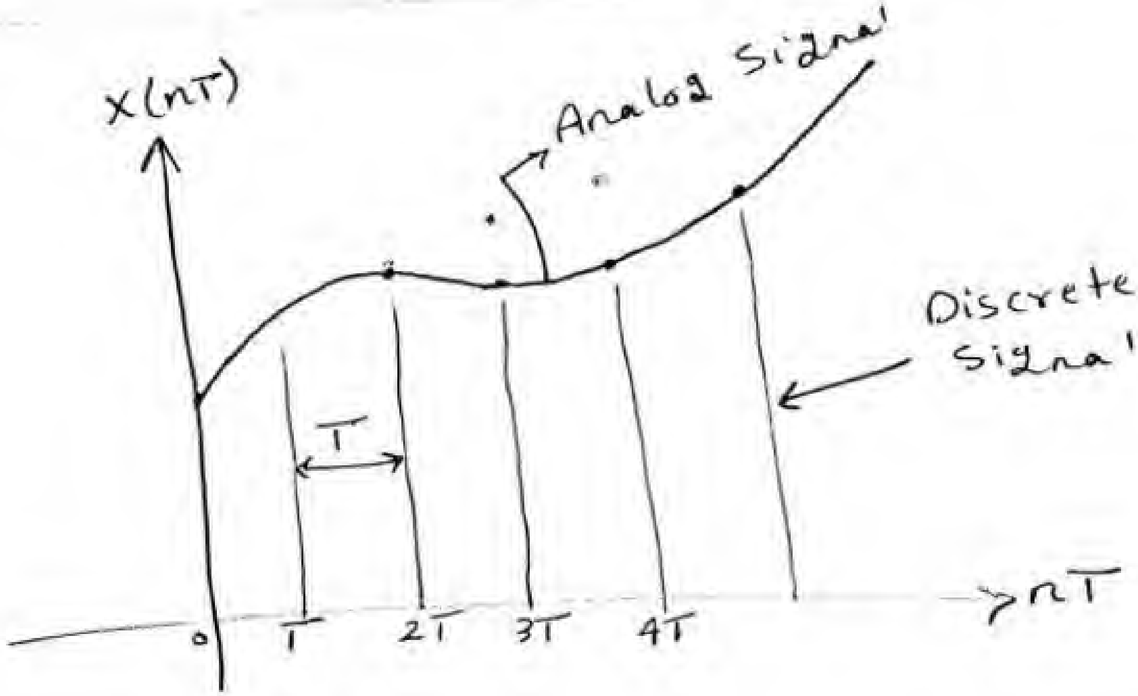
→ Assume $T = 1$

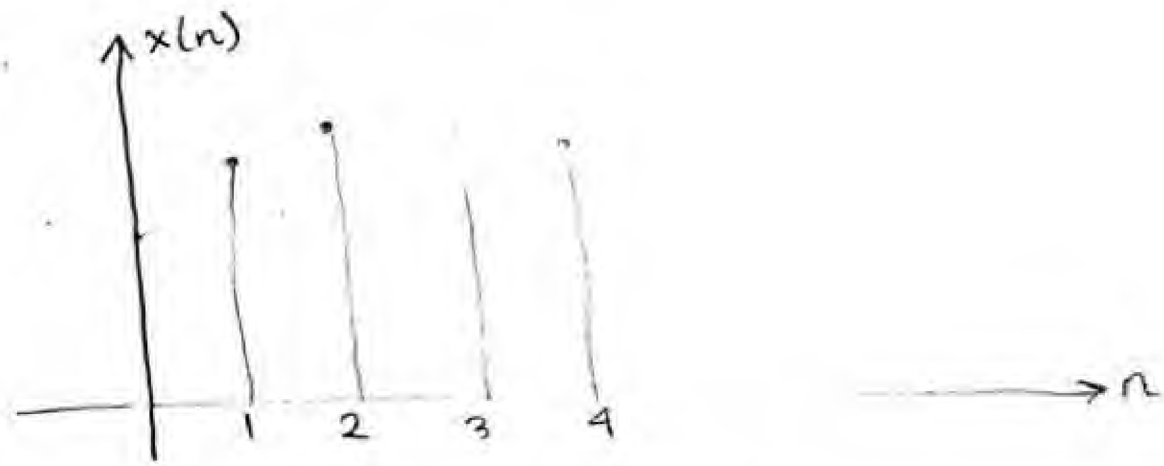
$$x(nT) = x(t)\Big|_{t = nT}$$

<u>at: $T = 1$</u>

$$x(n) = x(t)\Big|_{t = n}$$

n ← Sampling no.

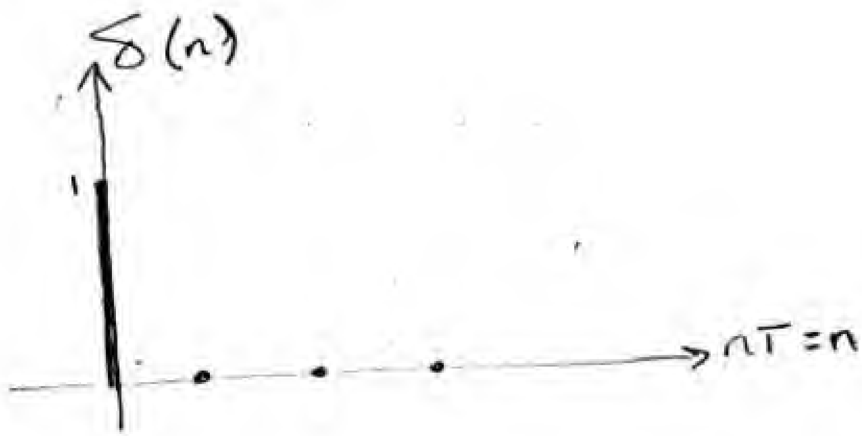




* Common discrete signals (sequences)

① unit sample signal (impulse)

$$\delta(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



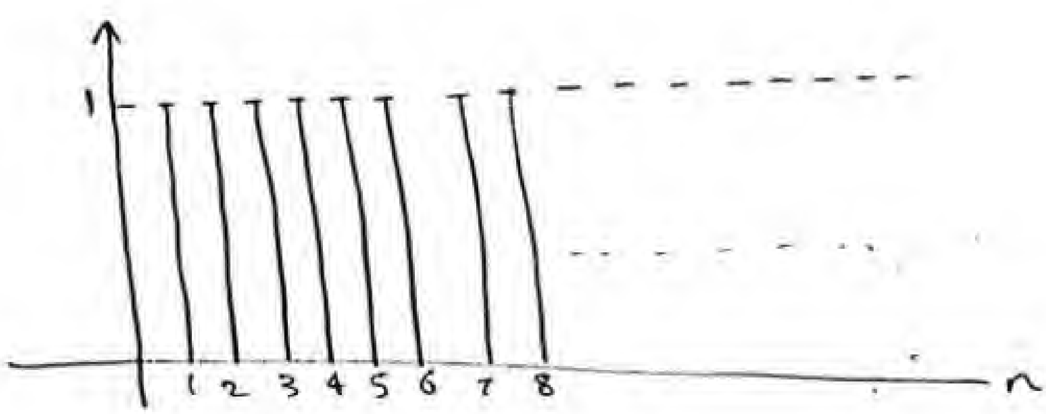
$$\delta(n) = \{\ldots, 0, 0, 0, \underset{\uparrow}{1}, 0, 0, 0, \ldots\}$$

← معروف انه السهم ده بيعرفنا إنه (n=0) والأرقام
على يمينها تكون {1، 2، 3، ....} وعلى اليسار بالسالب (-1، -2، ...)

$\uparrow \Rightarrow$ indicate $n = 0$

② unit step signal

$$u(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



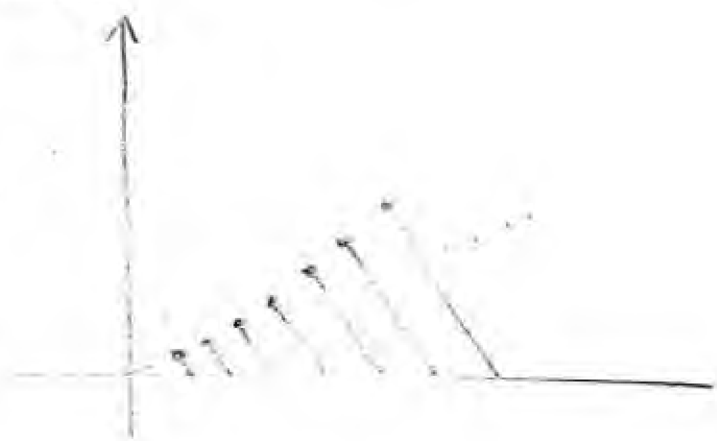
$$u(n) = \{\ldots 0, 0, 0, \underset{\uparrow n=0}{1}, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 \ldots\}$$

$$= \{\underset{\uparrow n=0}{1}, 1, 1, \ldots\ldots\}$$

③ unit ramp signal:-

$$u_r(n) = \begin{cases} n & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

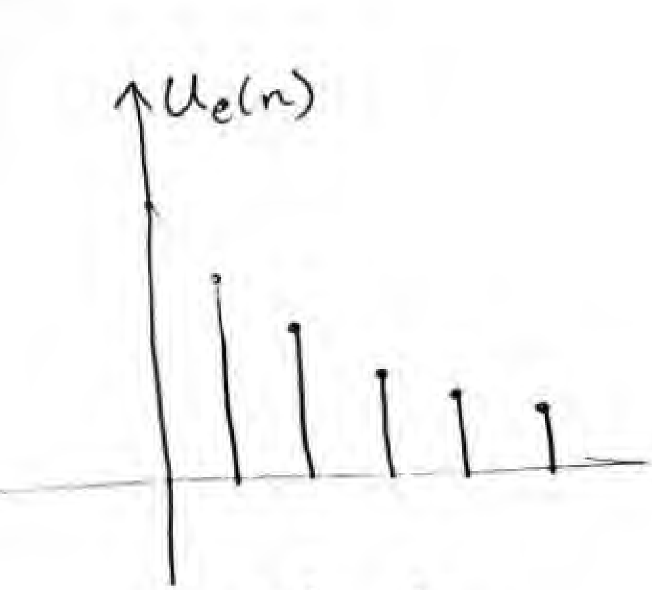
$$u_r(n) = \{\underset{\uparrow n=0}{0}, 1, 2, 3, 4, \ldots\}$$



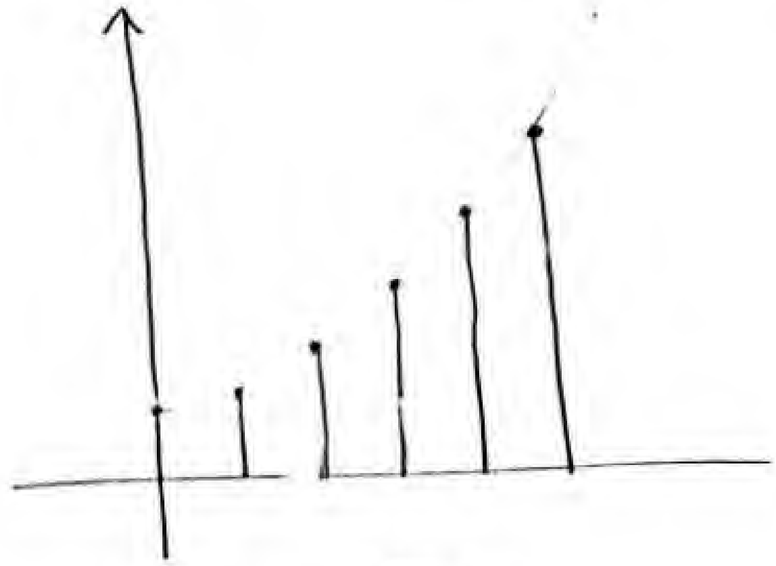
④ exponential signal:-

$$u_e(n) = \begin{cases} a^n & n \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$u_e(n) = \{\underset{\uparrow n=0}{1}, a, a^2, a^3, \ldots\}$$



$1 < a < 0$



$a > 1$

Ex:- Given the following sequence:-

$$x(n) = \left\{ \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, -1, 0, 1, 1, 2 \right\}$$

$n=-1$ $n=0$ $n=1$ $n=2$

ⓐ sketch $x(n)$

ⓑ find $x(1), x(2), x(3), x(-1), x(-2)$

$x(-3), x(-4)$

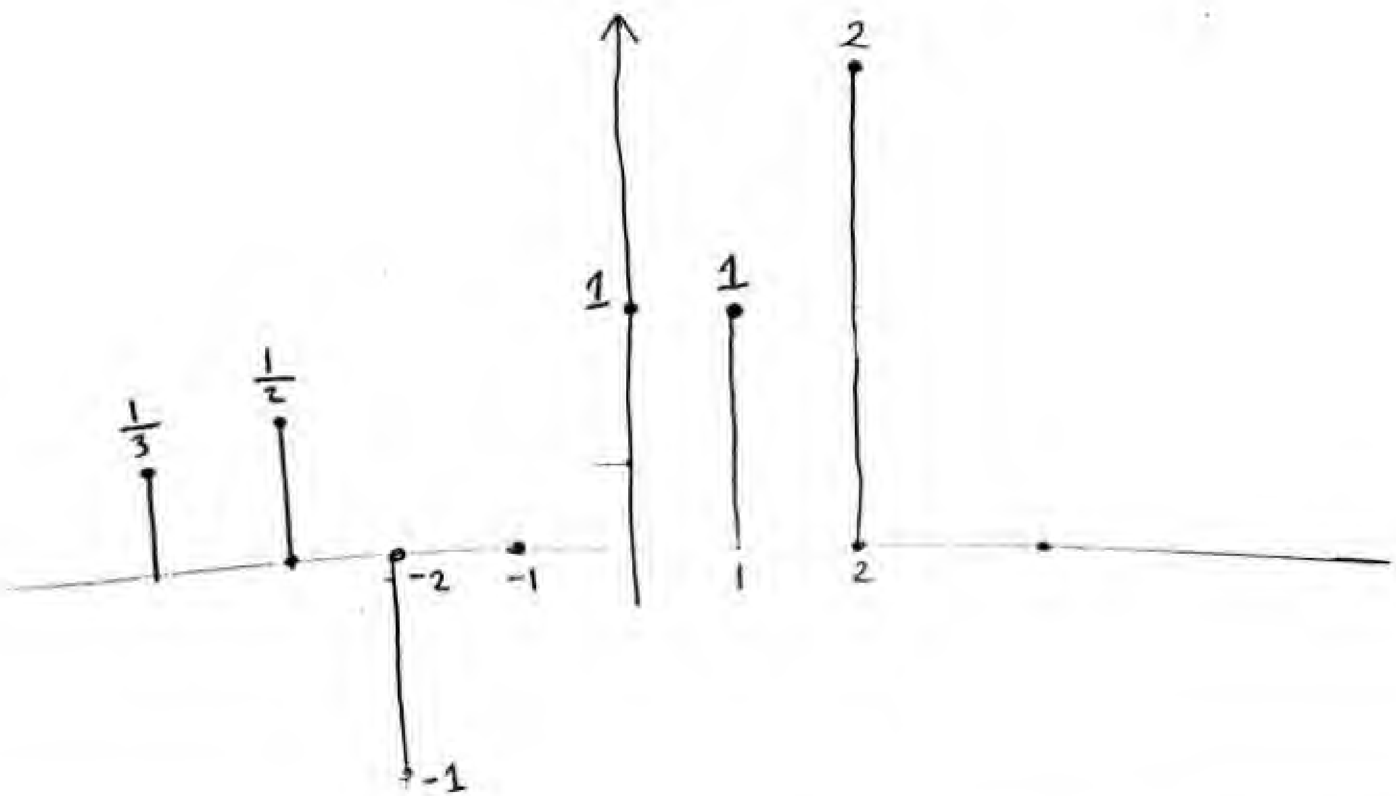
Sol

$x(1) = 1$ $\qquad$ $x(-1) = 0$

$x(2) = 2$ $\qquad$ $x(-2) = -1$

$x(3) = 0$ $\qquad$ $x(-3) = \frac{1}{2}$

$x(-4) = \frac{1}{3}$



$\boxed{Ex}$ find $\sum_{K=-\infty}^{n} \delta(K)$

$$\sum_{K=-\infty}^{n} \delta(K) = \cdots + \delta(-2) + \delta(-1) + \delta(0) + \delta(1) + \cdots \delta(n)$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} n=0 &\Rightarrow x(0)=1 \\ n=1 &\Rightarrow x(1)=1 \\ n=2 &\Rightarrow x(2)=1 \end{aligned}\right\} \Rightarrow x(n) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{n} \delta(K)$$

$$= u(n)$$

$\hookrightarrow$ unit-step

$\boxed{Ex}$

$\boxed{\text{find}}$ $x(n) = \sum_{K=0}^{\infty} \delta(n-K)$

$x(n) = \delta(n) + \delta(n-1) + \delta(n-2) \cdots\cdots$

Notice

$\delta(n) = 1 \Big|_{n=0}$ you can consider it

$\delta(n-1) = 1 \Big|_{n=1}$ unit step

$\delta(n-2) = 1 \Big|_{n=2}$ $x(n) = u(n)$

→ The main operations on discrete signals :-

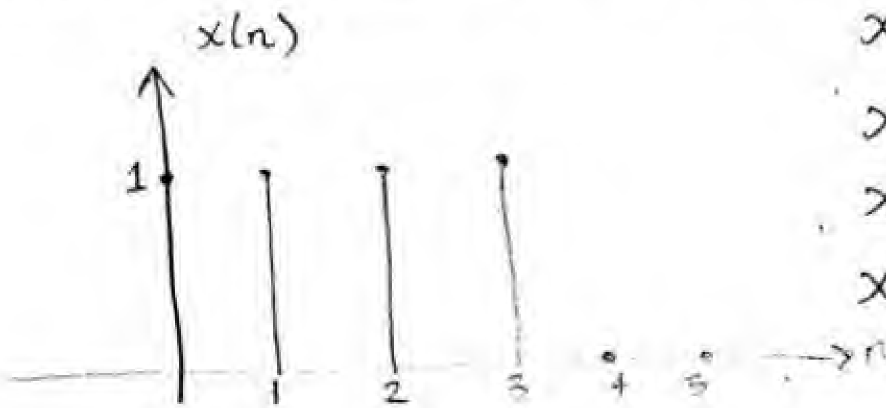
1. shifting operation (delay, Advance)
2. folding (reflection) operation.
3. Add operation :
4. multipliacation operation

$\boxed{EX}$ $x(n) = \{1, 1, 1, 1\}$

<u>Find</u> $y_1(n) = x(-n)$, $y_2(n) = x(n-1)$

$y_3(n) = x(n+1)$, $y_4(n) = 2\,x(n)$

$y_5(n) = x(n-1) + x(n+1)$



$x(0) = 1$

$x(1) = 1$

$x(2) = 1$

$x(3) = 1$

$\boxed{1}$ $y_1(n) = x(-n)$

$n = 0 \Rightarrow y_1(0) = x(0) = 1$

$n = 1 \Rightarrow y_1(1) = x(-1) = 0$

$n = 2 \Rightarrow y_1(2) = x(-2) = 0$

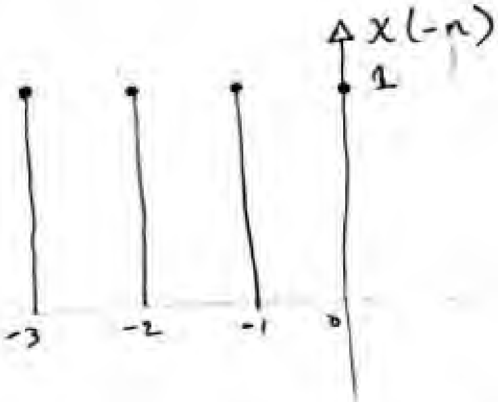
مفيش داعي تكمل لأن الباقي بأصفار.

$n = -1 \Rightarrow y_1(-1) = x(1) = 1$

$n = -2 \Rightarrow y_1(-2) = x(2) = 1$

$n = -3 \Rightarrow y_1(-3) = x(3) = 1$

$n = -4 \Rightarrow y_1(-4) = x(4) = 0$



→ It is a folding operation.

(b) $y_2(n) = x(n-1)$

$n=0 \Rightarrow y_2(0) = x(-1) = 0$

$n=1 \Rightarrow y_2(1) = x(0) = 1$

$n=2 \Rightarrow y_2(2) = x(1) = 1$

$n=3 \Rightarrow y_2(3) = x(2) = 1$

$n=4 \Rightarrow y_2(4) = x(3) = 1$

$n=5 \Rightarrow y_2(5) = x(4) = 0$

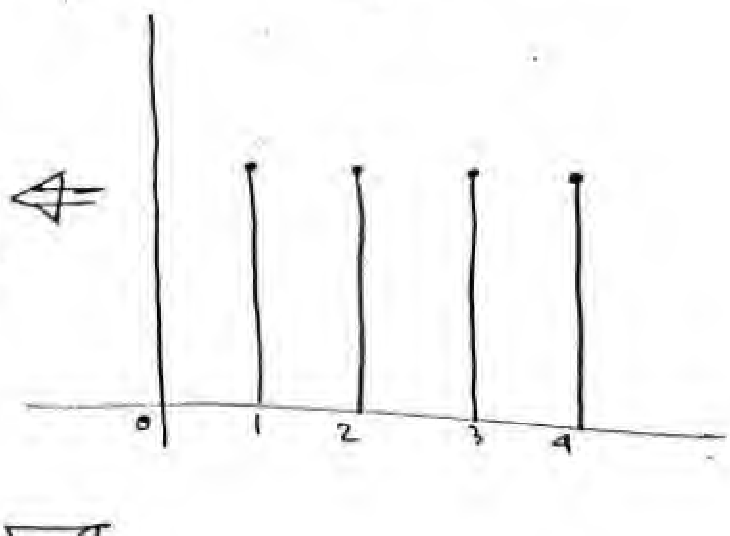
$n=-1 \Rightarrow y_2(-1) = x_2(-2) = 0$

$n=-2 \Rightarrow y_2(-2) = x_2(-3) = 0$

shift to right by one sample

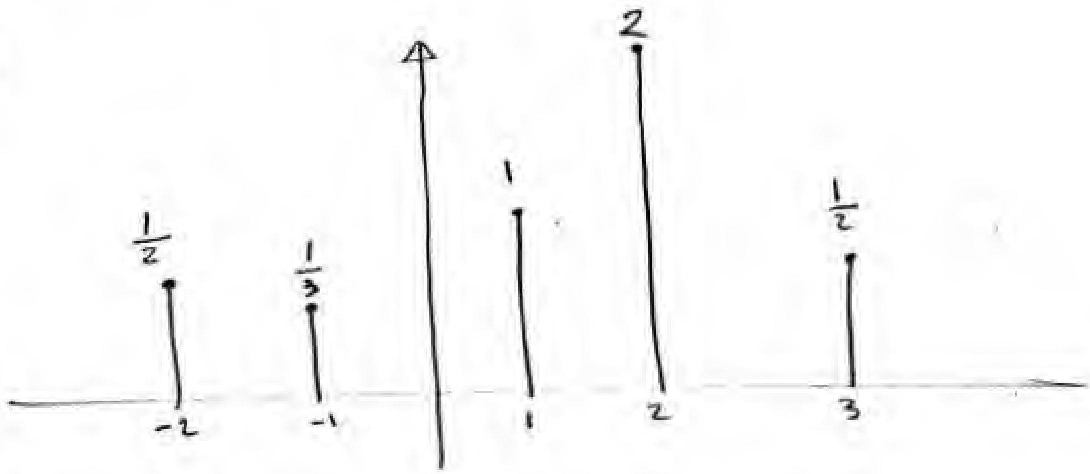
⇓

Delay operation
(Delay by one sample) ⇐

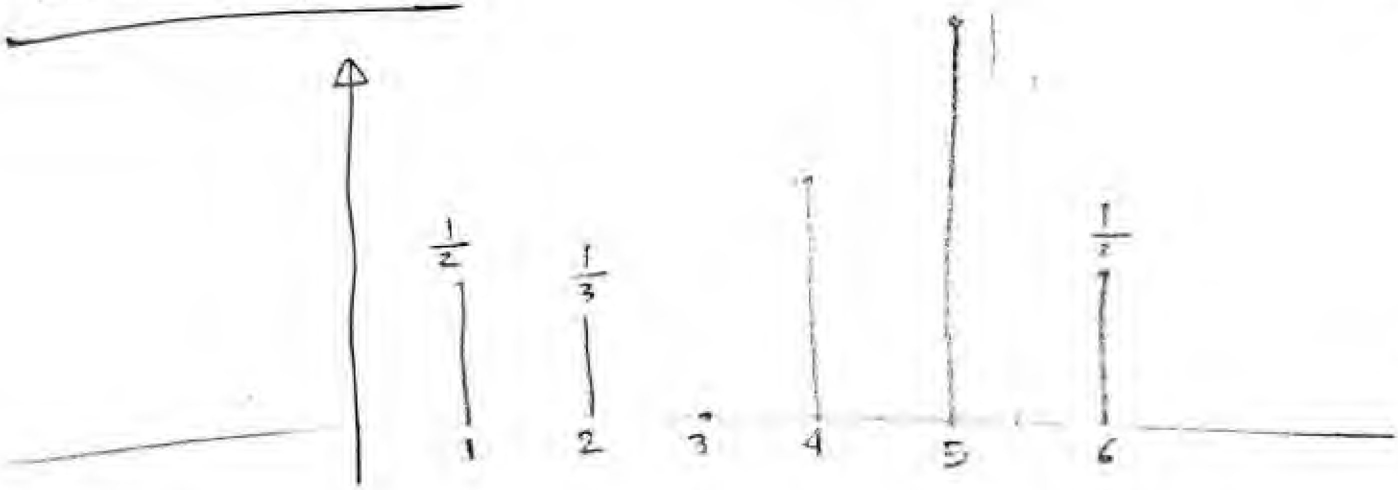


$x(n-k) \Rightarrow$ shift to right by k-samples.

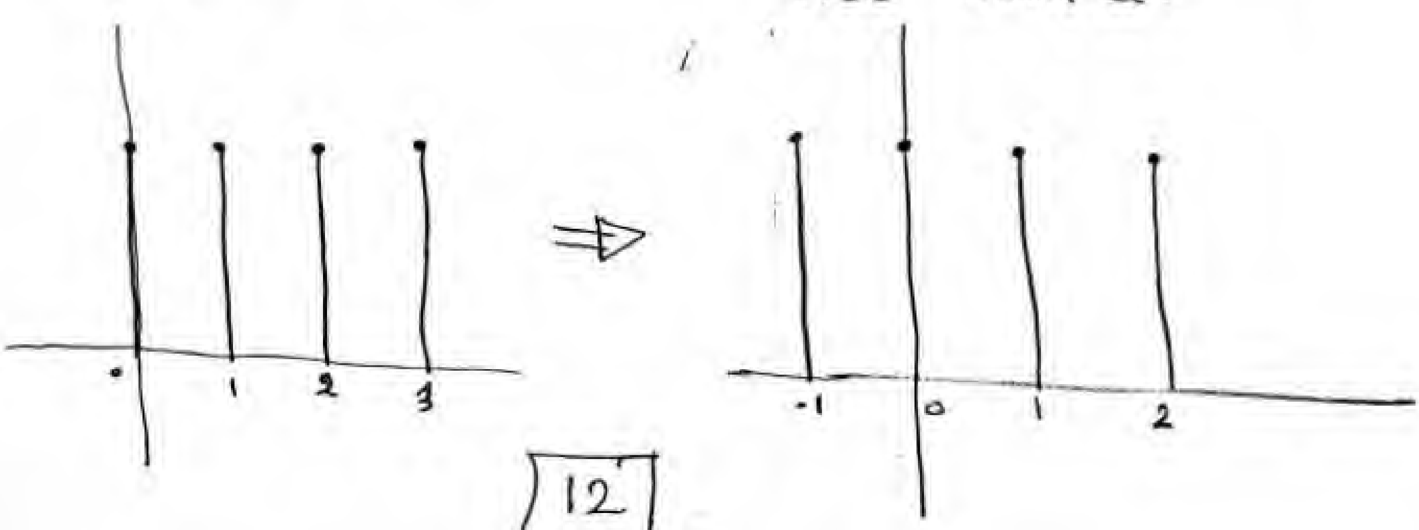
$\boxed{Ex}$



Find $x(n-3)$

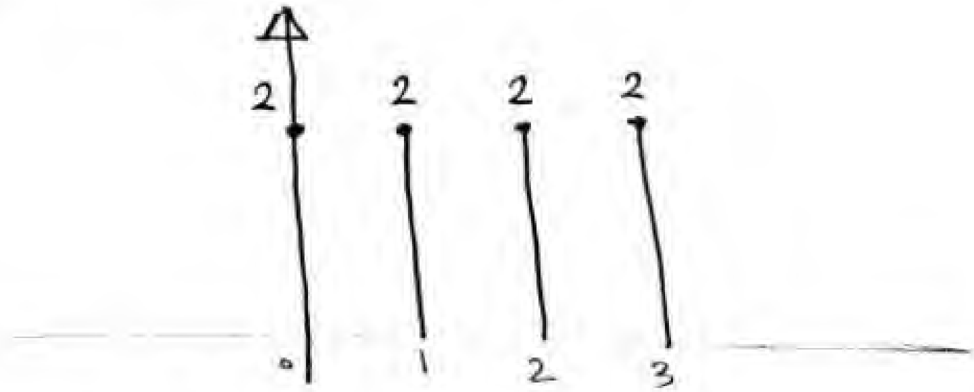


③ $y_3(n) = x(n+1) \rightarrow$ shift to left by one sample.

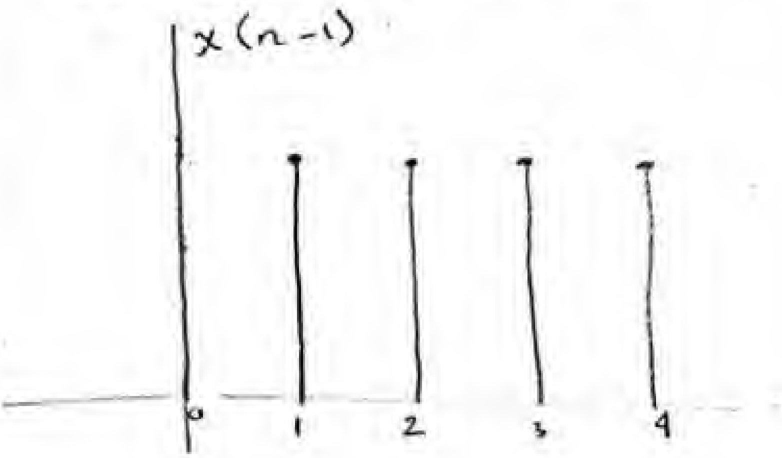


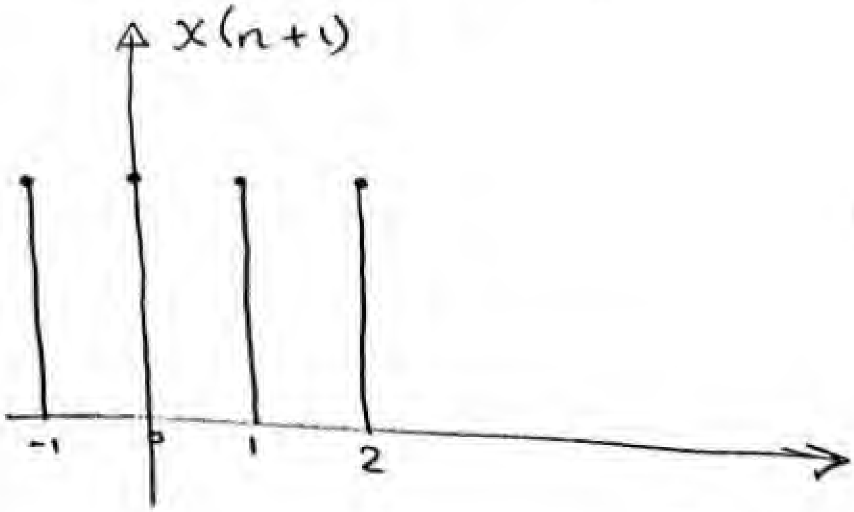
$x(n+K) \longrightarrow$ shift to left by K-samples.

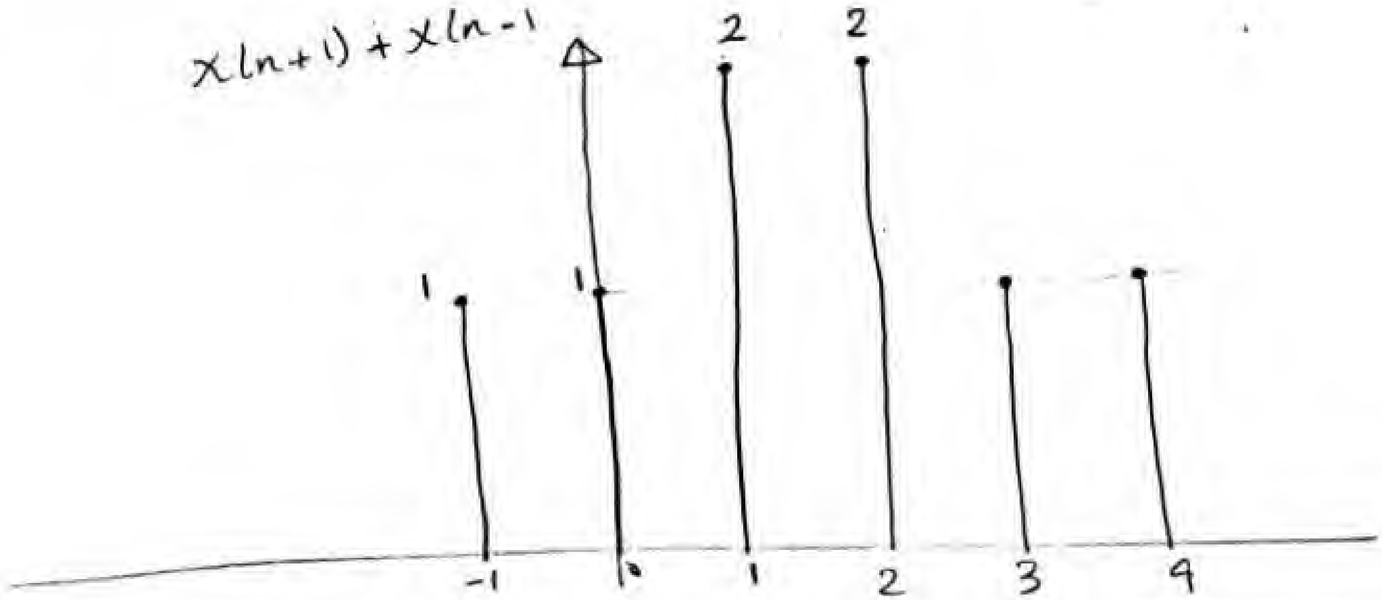
④ $y_4(n) = 2\,x(n)$



⑤ $y_5(n) = x(n+1) + x(n-1)$





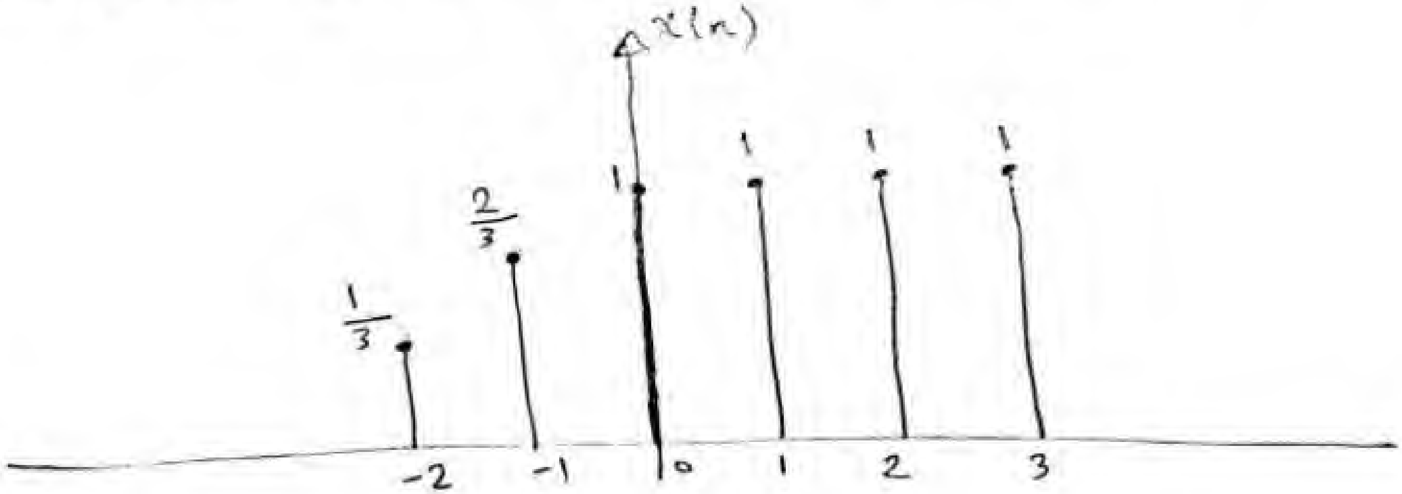


$\boxed{EX}$ $x(n) = \{\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \underset{\uparrow n=0}{1}, 1, 1, 1\}$

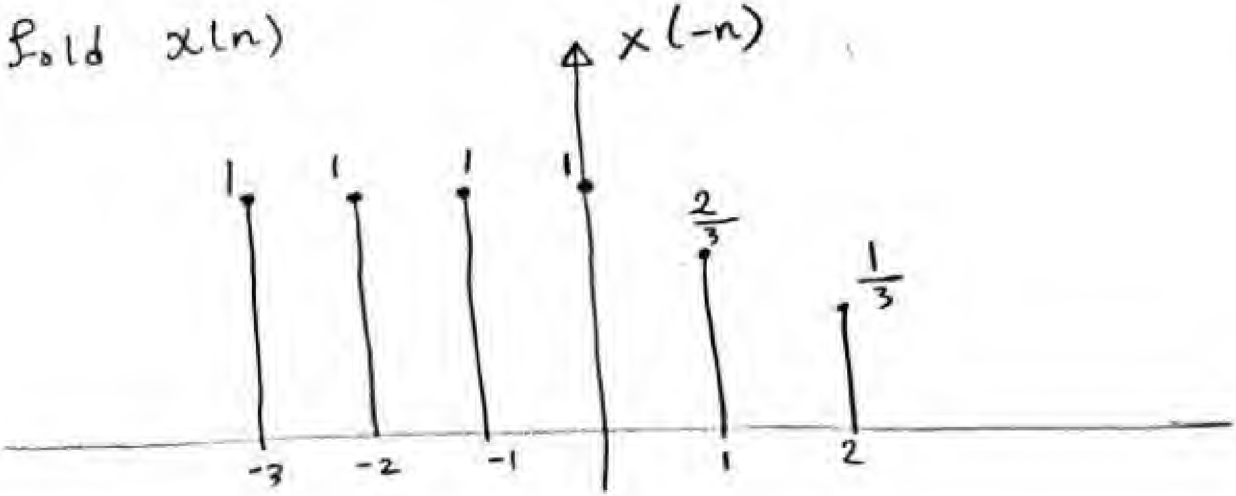
1- sketch $x(n)$

2- fold $x(n)$ and then delay by 4 samples.

3- Delay $x(n)$ by 4 samples then fold.

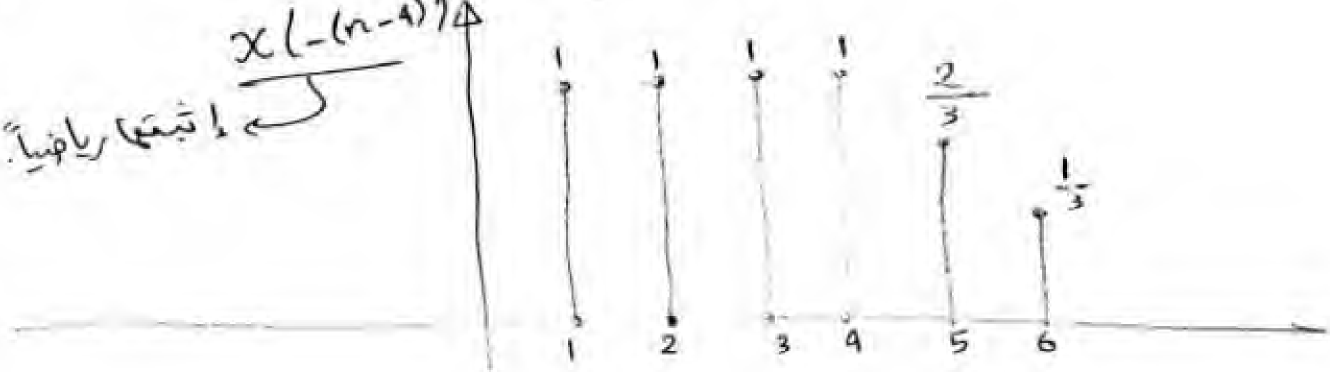


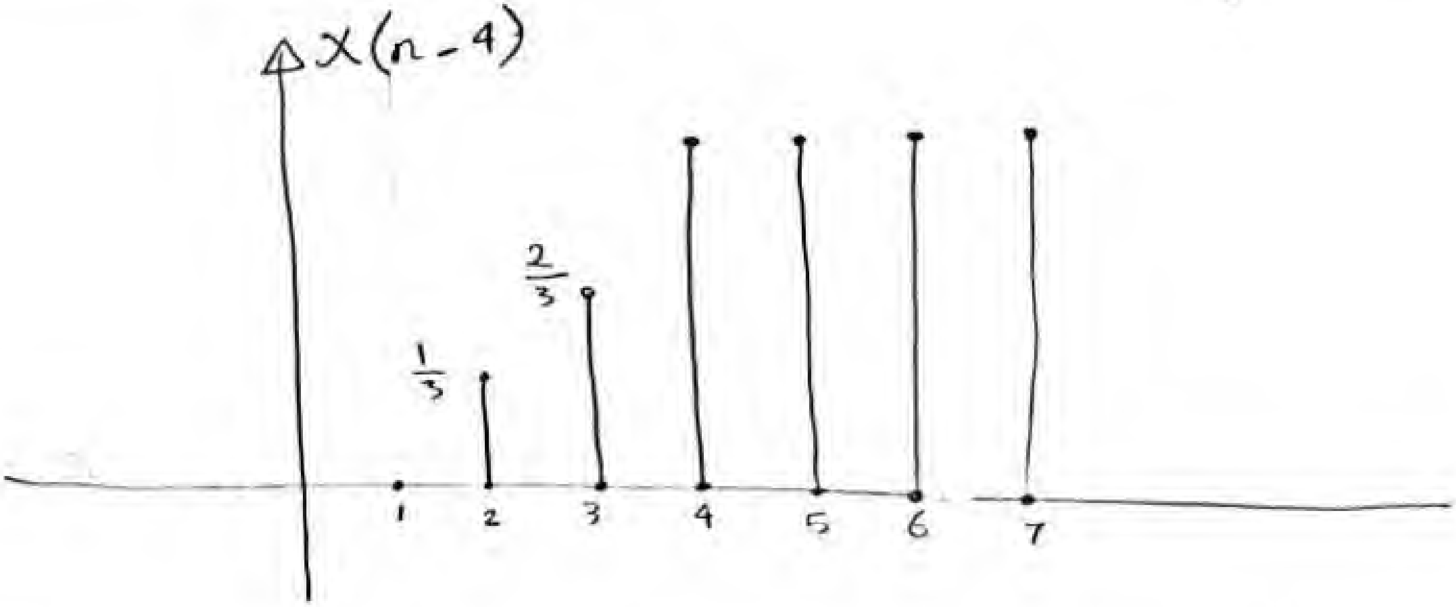
2) Fold $x(n)$



Delay by 4-samples.

$x(-(n-4))$ ← إثبتها رياضياً.





→ Delay by 4-sample

→ Then fold :-